

## P E A

2. Without disturbance.  
The pangs of death do make him grin ;  
Diffurb him not, let him pass *peaceably*. *Shakespeare.*
- PEACEFUL. *adj.* [*peace and full.*]  
1. Quiet ; not in war.  
That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,  
And *peaceful* Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*
2. Pacific ; mild.  
As one diarm'd, his anger all he lost ;  
And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her foot.  
The *peaceful* power that governs love repairs,  
To feast upon soft vows and silent pray'rs. *Dryden.*
3. Undisturbed ; still ; secure.  
Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries,  
Nor faw duplous'd the *peaceful* cottage rife. *Pope.*
- PEACEFULLY. *adv.* [*from peaceful.*]  
1. Quietly ; without disturbance.  
Our lov'd earth ; where *peacefully* we slept,  
And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*
2. Mildly ; gently.
- PEACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from peaceful.*] Quiet ; freedom from disturbance.
- PEACEMAKER. *n. f.* [*peace and maker.*] One who reconciles differences.  
Peace, good queen ;  
And whet not on these too too furious peers,  
For blessed are the *peacemakers*. *Shakespeare.*  
Think us,  
Those we profess, *peacemakers*, friends and servants. *Shakespeare.*
- PEACEPARTED. *adj.* [*peace and parted.*] Dismissed from the world in peace.  
We should prophane the service of the dead  
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her  
As to *peaceparted* souls. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
- PEACH. *n. f.* [*peches, Fr. malum persicum, Lat.*]  
A peach hath long narrow leaves ; the flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose ; the pointal, which rises from the center of the flower cup, becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*  
September is drawn with a careful countenance : in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe *peaches*, pears and pomegranates. *Peacaban.*  
The funny wall,  
Presents the downy *peach*. *Thamson's Autumn.*
- TO PEACH. *v. n.* [*Corrupted from impeach.*] To accuse of some crime.  
If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* first, and see whose oath will be believed ; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*
- PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [*peach and colour.*] Of a colour like a peach.  
One Mr. Caper comes, at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-coloured* tatin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
- PEACHICK. *n. f.* [*pea and chick.*] The chicken of a peacock.  
Does the fiveling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me. *Southern.*
- PEACOCK. *n. f.* [*papa, Saxon, pavo, Lat.*] Of this word the etymology is not known : perhaps it is *peack* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head ; the peak of women being an ancient ornament : if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more striking lustre of its spangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of its feathers, and particularly of its tail.  
Let frankie Talbot triumph for a while ;  
And, like a *peacock*, sweep along his tail. *Shakespeare.*  
The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds ; as cock, turkey-cock and *peacock*. *Peacoman.*  
The *peacock*, not at thy command, assumes  
His glorious train ; nor elsther her rare plumes. *Sandys.*  
The *peacock's* plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchase of the fable's tail. *Gay.*
- PEAHEN. *n. f.* [*pea and hen ; pavas, Lat.*] The female of the peacock.
- PEAK. *n. f.* [*peac, Saxon ; pique, pic, French.*]  
1. The top of a hill or eminence.  
Thy filter seek,  
Oron Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak*. *Prior.*
2. Any thing acuminated.  
3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.
- TO PEAK. *v. n.* [*pequema, Spanish, little, perhaps lean ;* but I believe this word has some other derivation : we say a withered man has a *tharp* face ; I'allstiff dying, is said to have *angst* as *tharp* as a *pen* : from this observation, a sickly man is said to *peak* or grow acuminated.]  
1. To look fickle.  
W'ary le'nights, nine times nine,  
Shall he dwindle, *peak* and pine. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
2. To make a mean figure ; to sneak.  
I, a dull and muddy mettled *peak*,  
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cause,  
The *peaking* cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continuous

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- wilding of Casloſy, a foreſt in Brittain, where it was diſcovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is alſo called the mulk orange *pear* in ſome places. 64. The winter roſſet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was diſcovered in the province of Poictou, where it was much eſteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is alſo called the Eaſter burgamotte. 67. The winter bonchrétien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La paltouère. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is alſo called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine prefent; it is alſo called St. Sampſon. 77. Le roſſetlet de reims. 78. The ſummer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; ſo called from the figure of its fruit, which is ſhaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manfiette. 82. The German mulcat. 83. The Holland burgamotte. 181. The *pear* of Naples. *Milſer*  
They would wiſh me with their fine wits, till I were as creak-faln as a dried *pear*. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice*  
Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aſpect, upon his arm a baſket of *pears*, plums and apples. *Peac*.  
The juicy *pear*  
Lies in a foſt profuſion ſcatter'd round. *Thomſon*  
PEARL. *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh; ſuppoſed by *Salmaſius* to come from *ſphærule*, Latin.]  
*Pearls*, though eſteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: the fiſh in which *pearls* are moſt frequently found is the Eaſt Indian berber or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the mulcke, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are ſuperior to all: ſome *pearls* have been known of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; as they increaſe in ſize, they are leſs frequent and more valued: the true ſhape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but ſome of a conſiderable ſize are of the ſhape of a *pear*, and ſerve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural poliſh with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that *pearls* naturally of a yellowiſh caſt, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the luſtre of the *pearl* never fades, which is therefore juſtly preferred by the Orientals to ſuch as are purely white: from the name unio given to the *pearl*, ſome have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each ſhell; this is indeed uſually the caſe in oysters and mulckes; but in the oriental *pearl* ſhell fix or eight are frequent, and ſometimes twenty or more. *Hill*.  
A *pearl*-juſep was made of a diſtilled milk. *Wiſeman*.  
Flowers riſhed, blue and white,  
Like ſaphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery  
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*  
Cataſacts *pearl*-coloured, and thoſe of the colour of burniſhed iron, are eſteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp*.  
PEARL. *n. f.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film growing on the eye. *Ainſworth*.  
FEARED. *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or ſet with *pearls*.  
The water nymphs  
Held up their *pearled* wriſts, and took her in,  
Bearing her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton*.  
PEARL-REYED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a ſpeck in the eye.  
PEARLGRASS. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainſworth*.  
PEARLPLANT. }  
PEARLWORT. }  
PEARLW. *adj.* [from *pearl*.]  
1. Abounding with *pearls*; containing *pearls*.  
Some in their *pearly* ſhells at caſe, attend  
Moſt nutriment. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt*.  
Another was inveſted with a *pearly* ſhell, having the  
tuturs finely diſplayed upon its ſurface. *Woodward*.  
2. Reſembling *pearls*.  
Which when he heard, full *pearly* floods  
I in her eyes might view. *Dryden*.  
'Tis ſweet the bluſhing morn to view,  
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew, *Dryden*.  
For what the day devours, the nightly dew  
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden*.  
PEARMAN. *n. f.* An apple.  
Pearman is an excellent and well known fruit. *Martimer*.  
PEARTREE. *n. f.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears *pears*.  
The *peartree* criticks will have to borrow his name of  
wiz, fire. *Bacon*.  
PEASANT. *n. f.* [*peaſant*, Fr.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs  
is rural labour.  
He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work,  
which, he ſaith, as the life of a *peaſant* or churl. *Scenſer*.  
Our ſuperduous Jacques and our *peaſants*,  
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm  
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſp.*  
I had rather coin my heart, than wing  
From the hard hands of *peaſants* their vile traſh. *Shakeſp.*  
'Tis difficult for uſ, who are bred up with the ſame infirmities  
about uſ, which we were born, to raiſe our thoughts and  
imaginations to thoſe intellectual perfections that attended our  
nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peaſant* bred

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- in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the un-  
seen splendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*  
The citizens would bring two thousand men, with which  
they could make head against twelve thousand *peafants*.  
*Addison.*  
**PEA'SANTRY.** *n. f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.  
How many then should cover, that stand bare?  
How much low *peasantry* would then be gleaned  
From the true feed of honour? how much honour  
Picked from the chaff? *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*  
The *peasantry* in France under a much heavier pressure of  
want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the  
reformed religion, underflood it much better than those of a  
higher condition among us. *Locke.*  
**PEASCOD.** *n. f.* [pea, cad and foell.] The hulk that con-  
tains *PEASHELLS*. *tains peas.*  
Thou art a *peasod*. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*  
I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peasod*. *Walton.*  
As *peasods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to feed  
One that was clofely fill'd with three times three.  
O'er the door the spell in secret laid. *Gay.*  
**PEASE.** *n. f.* [Pea, when it is mentioned as a fingle body,  
makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a  
species, it is called *pease*, anciently *peagin*; pira, Saxon; pois,  
French; *pisso*, Italian; *pijium*, Latin.] Food of peafe.  
Sow *pease* and beans in the wane of the moon;  
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too foon. *Tupper.*  
*Pease*, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and de-  
mulent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arb.*  
**PEAT.** *n. f.* A species of turf used for fire.  
Turf and *peat*, and cowheards are cheap fules and last  
long. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found  
in *peat*-earth two miles East of St. Michael's mount. *Woodw.*  
**PEAT.** *n. f.* [from *petis*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a  
dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.  
A pretty *peat*! it is best put finger in the eye,  
An lick knew why. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*  
A citizen and his wife  
Both riding on one horse, upon the way  
I overlook; the wench a *peat*. *Dorrie.*  
**PEBBLE.** *n. f.* [pebble, *peana*, Saxon.] A fione di  
**PEBBLESTONE.** } fione di from flints, which are not in layers,  
but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many  
colours. Popularly a small stone.  
Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did  
both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet feek to  
close the eye with the puzzling noise it made upon the *pebble-*  
*stones* it ran over. *Sidney, B. i.*  
The bishop and the duke of Glo'ster's men,  
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,  
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebblestones*. *Shakspeare.*  
Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd such a shower of *pebbles*  
loose forth, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakspeare.*  
You may fee *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of ce-  
ment between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*  
Collecting toys,  
As children gathering *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton.*  
Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend  
itself in bafe gravel and *pebbles* instead of quarries of ftones.  
*Moré's Anecdote against Abbeys.*  
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;  
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your stay. *Dryden.*  
Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordi-  
nary *pebble*, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*  
**PEBBLE-CRYSTAL.** *n. f.*  
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the  
earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the con-  
clusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries  
*pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*  
**PEBBLED.** *adj.* [from *pebble*] Sprinkled or abounding with  
pebbles.  
This bank fair fpreading in a *pebbled* shore. *Thomson.*  
**PEBBLY.** *adj.* [from *pebble*] Full of pebbles.  
Strow'd bibulous above I fee the sands,  
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson.*  
**PECCABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *peccable*.] State of being fubject  
to fin.  
Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to in-  
duce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force  
in fin, where the concurrence of the will renders the per-  
fon more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare  
error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*  
**PECCABLE.** *adj.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Incident to fin.  
**PECCADILLO.** [Spanish; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault;  
a flight crime; a venial offence.  
He means those little vices, which we call follies and the  
defects of the human understanding, or at most the *peccadillos*  
of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hur-  
ried by their unbruly passions. *Dryden.*  
'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such *peccadillo* as  
these are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*  
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